

GLOSSARY

PART I—ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A

AAR	after-action report
AC	air conditioning
ACCP	Air Combat Command publication
ADCON	administrative control
AFB	Air Force base
AFFOR	Air Force forces
AFI	Air Force instruction
AFIERA	Air Force Institute for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health Risk Analysis
AFJMAN	Air Force Joint manual
AFM	air-filtration mask
AFM	Air Force manual
AFR	Air Force regulation
AFRRI	Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute
AFTAC	Air Force Technical Applications Center
AFTTP	Air Force tactics, techniques, and procedures
AID	Agency for International Development
AIT	Aeromedical Isolation Team
AL	Alabama
AMS	aerial measuring system
AN/PDR	alphanumeric/peak data rate
AO	area of operation
AOR	area of responsibility
APR	air-purifying respirator
AR	Army regulation
AR	Arkansas
ARAC	atmospheric-release advisory capability
ARC	American Red Cross
ARFOR	Army forces
ARNG	US Army National Guard
AT	antiterrorism
ATP	Allied Tactical Publication
attn	attention
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry

B

BDRP	Biological-Defense Research Program
BIDS	Biological Integrated Detection System, M31 or M31A1
BPHDC	Bhopal Peoples Health and Documentation Clinic

BUMED	Bureau of Medicine
BW	biological warfare
C	
Can	Canada
C/V	criticality/vulnerability
C²	command and control
C4I	command, control, computers, communications and intelligence
CALL	Center for Army Lessons Learned
CAM	Chemical-agent monitor
CB	chemical-biological
CBIRF	Chemical-Biological-Incident Response Force
CBRNE	chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive
CB-RRT	Chemical Biological Rapid Response Team
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
CDR	commander
CDRG	Catastrophe Disaster Response Group
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cgy	centigrey
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHPPM	Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine
CINC	commander in chief
CIRG	Critical-Incident Response Group
CJCS	Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CJCSM	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Memorandum
CM	consequence management
CMA	Chemical Manufacturers Association
CMAT	Consequence-Management Advisory Team
CMDS	commands
CMOC	civil-military operations center
CMRT	Consequence-Management Response Team
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
CO₂	dry chemical
COCOM	combatant command
COM	chief of mission
COMM	commercial
COMDT	commandant
COGARD	Coast Guard
COMFORSCOM	commander forces command
COMSEC	communications security
CONEX	container express
CONOPS	concept of operations
CONPLAN	concept plan
CONPLAN	contingency plan
CONUS	Continental United States
COTS	commercial off the shelf

CP	command post
CPE	Collective Protection Equipment
CRTF	Centralized Recovery and Treatment Facility
CRZ	contamination-reduction zone
CSD	Chemical-Support Division
CSEPP	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program
CSM	Chemical Surety Material
CST	civil support team
CZAA	cold zone assembly area

D

DA	Department of the Army
DART	Disaster-Assistance Response Team
DC	District of Columbia
DCC	displaced civilian center
DCE	defense coordinating element
DCO	defense coordinating officer
DCS	Deployable Communications System
DED	detailed equipment decontamination
dept	department
DEST	Domestic Emergency-Support Team
DFO	disaster field office
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DNBI	Disease/Nonbattle Injury
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DODD	Department of Defense Directive
DOE	Department of Energy
DOEd	Department of Education
DOI	Department of Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOMS	Director of Military Support
DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
DP	disaster preparedness
DRAGON	Deployable Response and Graphics Operations Network
DRCD	domestic-response casualty decontamination
DRF	disaster-response force
DRF	disaster-relief fund
DSN	defense switched network
DSO	domestic-support operations
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
DTRA-CPOX	Defense Threat Reduction Agency-Counterproliferation
DTRG	Defense Technical Response Group
DWFPD	dual wavelength flame photometric detector

E

ECBC	Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center
ECP	entry control point
ED	emergency department
EEI	essential element of information
e.g.	exempli gratia: for example
EMS	emergency medical services
enr	engineer
EOC	emergency operations center
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
EOP	emergency operations plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPLO	emergency preparedness liaison officer
ERAMS	environmental radiation ambient monitoring system
ERT	Environmental Response Team
ERT	Emergency-Response Team
ERT	Evidence Response Teams
ERT-N	Emergency-Response Team—National
ESF	emergency-support function
EST	emergency-support team
etc	et cetera
ext	extension
EXORD	execution order
EZ	exclusion zone

F

FAC	Forensic Analytical Center
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCO	federal coordinating officer
FDA	Federal Drug Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEST	Foreign Emergency-Support Team
FID	flame ionization detector
FL	Florida
FLA	federal lead agency
FM	field manual
FMFM	Fleet Marine Force manual
FMFRP	Fleet Marine Force reference publication
FORSCOM	US Army Forces Command
FOSC	federal on-scene coordinator
FP	force protection
FPD	flame photometric device
FRERP	federal radiological emergency response plan
FRP	federal response plan

FUNCPLAN	functional plan
G	
G1	Army or Marine Corps component manpower or personnel staff officer (Army division or higher staff, Marine Corps brigade or higher staff)
G2	Army or Marine Corps component intelligence staff officer (Army division or higher staff, Marine Corps brigade or higher staff)
G3	Army or Marine Corps component operations staff officer (Army division or higher staff, Marine Corps brigade or higher staff)
G4	Army or Marine Corps component logistics staff officer (Army division or higher staff, Marine Corps brigade or higher staff)
G5	Army or Marine Corps component civil affairs staff officer (Army division or higher staff, Marine Corps brigade or higher staff)
GA	Georgia
GB	sarin
GC	gas chromatograph
GD	soman
govt	government
GPS	global-positioning system
GSA	general services administration
H	
HAZCHEM	hazardous chemicals
HAZMAT	hazardous material
HD	mustard gas
HI	Hawaii
HMRU	hazardous-materials response unit
HN	host nation
HPAC	hazard prediction and assessment capability
HQ	headquarters
HSD	halogen selective detector
HUD	Housing and Urban Development
HZAA	hot zone assembly area
I	
IAJOC	interagency joint operation center
IC	incident command
ICP	incident control plan
ICS	incident command system
IDLH	immediately dangerous to life and health
i.e.	id est: that is
IED	improvised explosive devices
IM	information management
IMS	incident management system

IO	international organizations
IPE	individual protective equipment
IPLAN	implementation plan
IR	information requirements
IRE	Initial Response Element
IRF	Initial Response Force
IRP	initial rally point
IRT	Initial Response Team
J	
J1	Personnel Directorate
J2	Intelligence Directorate
J3	Operations Directorate
J4	Logistics Directorate
J5	Plans and Policy Directorate
J6	Communications-Electronic Directorate
JFC	joint force commander
JIC	joint information center
JNACC	joint nuclear-accident coordination center
JOC	joint operations center
JOPES	joint operations planning and execution system
JP	joint publication
JS	joint staff
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSOTF	Joint Special Operations Task Force
JTAC	Joint Technical Augmentation Cell
JTF	Joint Task Force
JTF-CS	Joint Task Force-Civil Support
JTOT	Joint Technical Operations Team
JULLS	Joint Universal Lessons Learned System
K	
KS	Kansas
L	
LAN	local-area network
LEA	law enforcement agencies
LEL	lower explosive level
LFA	lead federal agency
LOA	lead operational authority
LOC	lines of communication
LOG	logistics

M

MACA	military assistance to civil authorities
MACDIS	military assistance for civil disturbances
maint	maintenance
MARFORLANT	Marine Corps Forces, Atlantic
MCBAT	Medical Chemical Biological Advisory Team
MCCDC	Marine Corps Combat Development Command
MCHT	modular chemically hardened tent
MCPDS	Marine Corps Publication Distribution System
MCPS	modular command post system
MCRP	Marine Corps reference publication
MD	Maryland
MEAP	mobile environmental analytical platform
MED	medical
MEDCOM	medical command
MEF	Marine Expeditionary Force
METOC	meteorology and oceanography
MG	major general
MGPTS	modular general purpose tent system
mgt	management
MIC	methyl isocyanate
MILSTRIP	military standard requisitioning and issue procedures
MILVAN	military-owned demountable container
min	minute
MINICAMS	miniature chemical-agent monitor system
MMC	material management center
MMST	Metropolitan Medical Strike Team
MO	Missouri
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MOOTW	military operations other than war
MOPP	mission-oriented protective posture
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MRAT	Medical Radiobiology Advisory Team
MSCA	military support to civil authorities
MSD	mass selective detector
MSD	military support detachment
MSDS	materiel safety data sheets
MSLEA	military support to law-enforcement agencies
MTP	mission training plan
MTTP	multiservice tactics, techniques, and procedures

N

NAERG	North American Emergency Response Guide
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVFAC	Naval facility

NAVFOR	Navy forces
NAVMED	Naval Medical Command
NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
NBC-PC	nuclear, biological, chemical–protective cover
NCA	National Command Authority
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NCRSO	National Capitol Render Safe Organization
NCS	National Communications System
NDPO	National Domestic Preparedness Office
NEHC	US Navy Environmental Health Center
NEIC	National Enforcement Investigations Center
NEPMU	US Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Units
NEST	Nuclear Emergency Support Team
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NG	National Guard
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NJ	New Jersey
NMCC	National Military Command Center
NMRC	Naval Medical Research Center
NMRT	National Medical-Response Team
NRC	National Response Center
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRL	Navy research lab
NRS	National Response System
NRT	National Response Team
NSC	National Security Council
NSF	National Strike Force
NWDC	Navy Warfare Development Command
NWP	Naval warfare publication
NV	Nevada
O	
O2	oxygen
OC	operations center
OCONUS	outside the continental United States (includes Alaska and Hawaii)
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OIL	open incident listing
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OP	operational
OPCON	operational control
OPLAN	operations plan
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
OPORD	operations order
OPR	offices of primary responsibility
OPREP	operations report
OPSEC	operations security

OSC	on-scene commander
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration

P

PA	public affairs
PA	Pennsylvania
PACAFP	Pacific Air Force publication
PAO	public affairs officer
PAZ	protective-action zone
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PFPD	pulse flame photometric detector
PHS	Public Health Service
PIH	poison inhalation hazards
PM	provost marshal
POC	point of contact
PPE	personal protective equipment
PVNTMED	preventive medicine

R

RADCON	radiological control
RADIAC	radiation detection, indication, and computation
RAMT	Radiological Advisory Medical Team
RAP	radiological assistance program
RAPID	ruggedized advanced pathogen identification device
RAT	Radioanalytical Assessment Team
RC	reserve component
RDD	radiological dispersal device
REAC/TS	Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site
RERT	Radiological Emergency-Response Team
RFA	request for assistance
RI	Rhode Island
RMC	regional medical commands
ROC	regional operations center
ROE	rules of engagement
RRIS	Rapid-Response Information System
RRT	regional response team
RTAP	real-time analytical platform
RTF	response task force
RTF-E	Response Task Force-East
RTF-W	Response Task Force-West

S

S1	battalion or brigade manpower or personnel staff officer (Army, Marine Corps battalion or regiment)
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S2	battalion or brigade intelligence staff officer (Army, Marine Corps battalion or regiment)
S3	battalion or brigade operations staff officer (Army, Marine Corps battalion or regiment)
S4	battalion or brigade logistics staff officer (Army, Marine Corps battalion or regiment)
S5	battalion or brigade civil affairs staff officer (Army, Marine Corps battalion or regiment)
S6	battalion or brigade communications staff officer (Army, Marine Corps battalion or regiment)
SAR	search and rescue
SAR	supplied-air respirators
SBA	Small Business Administration
SBCCOM	Soldier Biological Chemical Command
SCBA	self-contained breathing apparatus
SCIF	sensitive compartmented information facility
SCO	state coordinating officer
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SEP	special events package
SIOC	strategic information and operation center
SIPRNET	Secret Internet Protocol Router Network
SJA	staff judge advocate
SMART	Special Medical Augmentation Response Team
SMART-CB	Special Medical Augmentation Response Team–Chemical/Biological
SMART-PM	Special Medical Augmentation Response Team–Preventive Medicine
SMART-V	Special Medical Augmentation Response Team–Veterinary
SME	subject matter expert
SN	strategic national
SOCOM	Special-Operations command
SOF	Special-Operations forces
SOFA	status of forces agreement
SPECWAR	special warfare
spt	support
SSRE	security, search, and rescue element
ST	strategic theater
STANAG	standardization agreement (NATO)
SW	southwest
SZ	support zone
T	
TAC	technical augmentation cell
TACNOTE	tactical note
TACON	tactical control
TAG	the adjutant general
TAML	Theater Army Medical Lab
TEMPER	tent extendible modular, personnel
TET	Theater Epidemiology Team

TEU	Technical Escort Unit
TF	task force
TFA	toxic-free area
THREATCON	threat condition
TIC	toxic industrial chemicals
TIM	toxic industrial materials
TM	team
TRADOC	Training and Doctrine Command
TRANSCOM	US Army Transportation Command
TREAS	Department of Treasury
TSP	training support package
TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
TX	Texas
U	
U	unclassified
UK	United Kingdom
UC	unified command
UJTL	universal joint task list
US	United States
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
USACHPPM	US Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine
USACOM	US Atlantic Command
USAF	US Air Force
USAFEP	US Air Force Europe publication
USAID	US Agency for International Development
USAMEDCOM	US Army Medical Command
USAMRICD	US Army Medical Research Institute of Chemical Defense
USAMRIID	US Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases
USAR	US Army Reserve
USC	US Code
USCG	US Coast Guard
USCINACOM	US Commander in Chief Atlantic Command
USCINACOMINST	US Commander in Chief Atlantic Command Instructions
USCINCJFCOM	US Commander in Chief, Joint Forces Command
USCINCSO	US Commander in Chief, Southern Command
USDA	US Department of Agriculture
USG	US Government
USJFCOM	US Joint Forces Command
USMC	US Marine Corps
USN	US Navy
USPACOM	US Pacific Command
USPS	US Postal Service
USRT	Urban Search and Rescue Team
USSBCCOM	US Soldier and Biological Chemical Command
USSOCOM	US Special-Operations Command

USSOUTHCOM	US Southern Command
USSS	US Secret Service
USUHS	Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
UT	Utah
UTM	universe transverse Mercator (grid referencing system)
UTC	universal time, coordinated
V	
VA	Veterans Administration
VA	Virginia
VIP	very important person
VX	o-ethyl s-diisopropylaminomethyl methylphosphonothiolate (chemical nerve agent)
W	
WAN	wide-area network
WMD	weapons of mass destruction
WMDAAC	WMD Assessment and Analysis Center
WMD-CST	Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil-Support Team
Z	
ZULU	Greenwich Mean Time (universal time, coordinated [UTC])

PART II – TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Aerosol. A liquid or solid composed of finely divided particles suspended in a gaseous medium. Examples of common aerosols are mist, fog, and smoke. (JP 1-02)

Agent. See biological or chemical agent.

Antiterrorism. Defense measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include limited response and containment by local military forces. Also called AT. (JP 1-02)

Area of operations. An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and navel forces. Areas of operation do not typically encompass the entire operational area of the joint force commander, but should be large enough for component commanders to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. (JP 1-02)

Avoidance. Individual and/or unit measures taken to avoid or minimize nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) attacks and reduce the effects of NBC hazards. (JP 1-02)

Biological agent. A microorganism that causes disease in personnel, plants, or animals or causes the deterioration of material. (JP 1-02)

Chemical agent. Any toxic chemical intended for use in military operations. (JP 1-02)

Chemical warfare. All aspects of military operations involving the employment of lethal and incapacitating munitions/agents and the warning and protective measures associated with such offensive operations. Since riot control agents and herbicides are not considered to be chemical warfare agents, those two items will be referred to separately or under the broader term "chemical," which will be used to include all types of chemical munitions/agents collectively. Also called CW. (JP 1-02)

Civil-military operations center. An ad hoc organization, normally established by the geographic combatant commander or subordinate joint force commander, to assist in the coordination of activities of engaged military forces, and other United States Government agencies, non-governmental organizations, private voluntary organizations, and regional and international organizations. There is no established structure, and its size and composition are situation dependent. (JP 1-02)

Collective nuclear, biological, and chemical protection. Protection provided to a group of individuals in a nuclear, biological, and chemical environment, which permits relaxation of individual nuclear, biological, and chemical protection. (JP 1-02)

Collective protection. See collective nuclear, biological, and chemical protection. (JP 1-02)

Combatant command. A unified or specified command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander established and so designated by the President, through the

Secretary of Defense and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Combatant commands typically have geographic or functional responsibilities. (JP 1-02)

Combatant commander. A commander in chief of one of the unified or specified combatant commands established by the President. (JP 1-02)

Command and control. The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Command and control functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission. (JP 1-02)

Consequence management. 1. Refers to measures taken to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism (Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] definition). 2. Those planning actions and preparations taken to identify, organize, equip, and train emergency response forces and to develop and execute plans implemented in response to an accident; and, the actions following an accident to mitigate and recover from the effects of an accident. (DODD 3150.8). 3. Comprises those essential services and activities required to manage and mitigate problems resulting from disasters and catastrophes. Such services and activities may include transportation, communications, public works and engineering, fire fighting, information planning, mass care, resources support, health and medical services, urban search and rescue, hazardous materials, food, and energy. (DODD 3025.15; JP 3.07.6).

Contamination. 1. The deposit and/or absorption of radioactive material or biological or chemical agents on and by structures, areas, personnel, or objects. 2. Food and/or water made unfit for consumption by humans or animals because of the presence of environmental chemicals, radioactive elements, bacteria, or organisms. 3. The by-product of the growth of bacteria or organisms in decomposing material (including food substances) or waste in food or water. (JP 1-02)

Contamination control. Procedures instituted to limit the spread of contamination from the site of original deposition; includes control of decontamination solutions used during the decontamination process. (JP 1-02)

Contamination avoidance. Individual and/or unit measures taken to avoid or minimize NBC attacks and reduce the effects of NBC hazards. (JP 3-11)

Crisis management. Refers to measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism. The Federal Government exercises primary authority to prevent preempt, and terminate threats or acts of terrorism and to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators; state and local governments provide assistance as required. Crisis management is primarily a law enforcement function (Federal Response Plan, April 1999).

Decontamination. The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it. (JP 1-02)

Detection. In nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) environments, the act of locating NBC hazards by use of NBC detectors or monitoring and/or survey teams. (JP 1-02)

Essential elements of information. The critical items of information regarding the enemy and the environment needed by the commander by a particular time to relate with other available information and intelligence in order to assist in reaching a logical decision. Also called EEI. (JP 1-02)

Evacuation. 1. The process of moving any person who is wounded, injured, or ill to and/or between medical treatment facilities. 2. The clearance of personnel, animals, or materiel from a given locality. 3. The controlled process of collecting, classifying, and shipping unserviceable or abandoned materiel, United States and foreign, to appropriate reclamation, maintenance, technical intelligence, or disposal facilities. (JP 1-02)

Federal Bureau of Investigation. The federal department responsible for planning, directing and coordinating federal crisis management assistance to Federal, State, and local authorities during a Chemical/Biological (CB) terrorist incident. (FRP 9230.1-PL)

Federal Emergency Management Agency. The federal department responsible for planning, directing, and coordinating federal consequence management assistance to Federal, State, and local authorities during a CB terrorist incident. (FRP 9230.1-PL)

Host-nation support. Civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during peacetime, crisis or emergencies, or war based on agreements mutually concluded between nations. Also called HNS. (JP 1-02)

Hot zone. Area immediately surrounding a dangerous goods incident, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from released dangerous goods to personnel outside the zone. The zone is also referred to as exclusion zone, red zone or restricted zone in other documents. (EPA Standard Operating Safety Guidelines, OSHA 29CFR 1910.120, NFPA 472.)

Individual protection. Actions taken by individuals to survive and continue the mission under nuclear, biological, and chemical conditions. (JP 1-02)

Individual protective equipment. In nuclear, biological and chemical warfare, the personal clothing and equipment required to protect an individual from biological and chemical hazards and some nuclear effects. (JP 1-02)

Industrial chemicals. Chemicals developed or manufactured for use in industrial operations or research by industry, government, or academia. These chemicals are not primarily manufactured for the specific purpose of producing human casualties or rendering equipment, facilities, or areas dangerous for human use. Hydrogen cyanide,

cyanogens chloride, phosgene, and chloropicrin are industrial chemicals that also can be military chemical agents. (JP 1-02)

Joint Force Commander. General term applied to a combatant commander, sub-unified commander, or joint task force commander authorized to exercise combatant command (command authority) or operational control over a joint force. Also called JFC. (JP 1-02)

Lead Federal Agency. Agency named in various Federal emergency operations plan (National Contingency Plan, Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, Federal Response Plan, etc.) with primary responsibility to coordinate the Federal response. The type of emergency determines the LFA. In general, an LFA establishes operational structures and procedures to assemble and work with agencies providing direct support to the LFA in order to obtain an initial assessment of the situation, develop an action plan, and monitor and update operational priorities. The LFA ensures that each agency exercises its concurrent and distinct authorities and supports the LFA in carrying out relevant policy. Specific responsibilities of an LFA vary according to the agency's unique statutory authorities. If the incident also involves concurrent implementation of the FRP, the LFA and FEMA coordinate to the maximum extent practical to ensure effective, unified Federal actions, consistent with their distinct authorities and responsibilities. Direct FEMA support to an LFA is limited to FEMA's own authorities, resources, and expertise as an individual agency. In a response to an emergency involving a radiological hazard, the LFA under the FRERP is responsible for Federal oversight of activities on site and Federal assistance to conduct radiological monitoring and assessment and develop protective action recommendations. When a radiological emergency warrants action under the Stafford Act, FEMA uses the FRP to coordinate the non-radiological response to consequences off site in support of the affected State and local governments. If the FRERP and FRP are implemented concurrently, the Federal On-Scene Commander under the FRERP coordinates the FRERP response with the FCO, who is responsible for coordination of all Federal support to State and local governments. (Operational interfaces between the FRP and other Federal emergency plans are covered in more detail in the pertinent ESF and incident annexes.) For WMD and Terrorism incidents, the LFAs for Crisis and Consequence Management, respectively. (FRP 9230.1-PL)

Logistics. The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, those aspects of military operations which deal with: a. design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of materiel; b. Movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel; c. acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; d. Acquisition or furnishing of services. (JP 1-02)

Mission-oriented protective posture. A flexible system of protection against nuclear, biological, and chemical contamination. This posture requires personnel to wear only that protective clothing and equipment (mission-oriented protective posture gear) appropriate to the threat level, work rate imposed by the mission, temperature, and humidity. Also called MOPP. (JP 1-02)

Mission-oriented protective posture gear. Military term for individual protective equipment including suit, boots, gloves, mask with hood, first aid treatments, and decontamination kits issued to soldiers. Also called MOPP gear. (JP 1-02)

National Response Center. The NRC is the 24-hour NRT communications center located at Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, DC. The NRC receives telephone reports of accident-incidents, WMD, TIM hazards and is capable of notifying or requesting assistance from all Federal agencies. (FRP 9230.1-PL)

National Response Team. The NRT is composed of 14 Federal agencies charged with the responsibility for providing oversight of the nation's ability to respond to accident-incidents. The NRT is responsible for national level planning, preparedness, and response actions. The NRT does not respond directly to a CAI but is available to provide for additional resources if requested. (FRP 9230.1-PL)

Nongovernmental organizations. Transnational organizations of private citizens that maintain a consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Nongovernmental organizations may be professional association, foundations, multinational businesses, or simply groups with a common interest in humanitarian assistance activities (development and relief). "Nongovernmental organizations" is a term normally used by non-United States organizations. (JP 1-02)

Nuclear, biological, and chemical conditions. See nuclear, biological, and chemical environment.

Nuclear, biological, and chemical environment. Environments in which there is deliberate or accidental employment, or threat of employment, of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons; deliberate or accidental attacks or contamination with toxic industrial materials, including toxic industrial chemicals; or deliberate or accidental attacks or contamination with radiological (radioactive) materials. (JP 1-02)

On-Scene Commander. The military officer or senior official who commands forces and supervises all operations at the scene of accidents or significant incidents. Directs actions at an accident-incident/disaster site to mitigate damage, save lives, restore primary mission asserts, and assist civil authorities, normally the installation support group commander. (JP 1-02)

On-Scene Coordinator. The federal official pre-designated to coordinate and direct federal response. (FRP 9230.1-PL)

Operational Control. Transferable command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command. Operational control is inherent in combatant command (command authority). Operational control may be delegated and is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command.

Operational control should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and service and/or functional component commanders. Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions. Operational control does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training. Also called OPCON. (JP 1-02)

Private voluntary organizations. Private, nonprofit humanitarian assistance organization involved in development and relief activities. Private voluntary organizations are normally United States-based. "Private voluntary organization" is often used synonymously with the term "non-governmental organizations." Also called PVO. (JP 1-02)

Protection. Measures that are taken to keep NBC, WMD, TIM hazards from having an adverse effect on personnel, equipment, or critical assets and facilities. (JP 1-02)

Psychological operations. Planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals. The purpose of the psychological operations is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behavior favorable to the originator's objectives. Also called PSYOP. (JP 1-02)

Reconnaissance. A mission undertaken to obtain information by visual observation, or other detection methods, about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy, or about the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. Reconnaissance differs from surveillance primarily in duration of the mission. (JP 1-02)

Response Task Force. There are two RTF headquarters, RTF-East, assigned to 1st U.S. Army (FORSCOM), and RTF-West, assigned to 5th U.S. Army (FORSCOM). They are distinct from their parent U.S. Army headquarters and exercise command and control of DOD assets (minus Special Operations Forces). The RTF is not a force provider, but rather receives OPCON of DOD forces and exercises command and control of these assets in support of the LFA as it responds to a WMD event. (FRP 9230.1-PL)

Rules of engagement. Directives issued by competent military authority which delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. Also called ROE. (JP 1-02)

Security. 1. Measures taken by a military unit, an activity or installation to protect itself against all acts designed to, or which may, impair its effectiveness. 2. A condition that results from the establishment and maintenance of protective measures that ensure a state of inviolability from hostile acts or influences. 3. With respect to classified matter, it is the condition that prevents unauthorized persons from having access to official information that is safeguarded in the interests on national security. (JP 1-02)

Status-of-forces agreement. An agreement that defines the legal position of a visiting military force deployed in the territory of a friendly state. Agreements delineating the status of visiting military forces may be bilateral or multilateral. Provisions pertaining to the status of visiting forces may be set forth in a separate agreement, or they may form a part of a more comprehensive agreement. These provisions describe how the authorities of a visiting force may control members of that force and the amenability of the force or its members to the local law or to the authority of local officials. To the extent that agreements delineate matters affecting the relations between a military force and civilian authorities and population, they may be considered as civil affairs agreements. Also call SOFA. (JP 1-02)

Survey. Directed effort by individuals or teams to determine the location, area affected, and identification (if possible) of chemical agents and/or radiological material in a specific location. (JP 1-02)

Tactical control. Command authority over assigned or attached forces or command, or military capability or forces made available for tasking, that is limited to the detailed and, usually, local direction and control of movements or maneuvers necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. Tactical control is inherent in operational control. Tactical control may be delegated to, and exercised at any level at or below the level of combatant command. Also called TACON. (JP 1-02)

Terrorism. The calculated use of violence or threat of violence to inculcate fear; intended to coerce; or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious or ideological. (JP 1-02)

Toxic industrial chemicals. Any chemical hazard which is toxic and/or lethal and which is not designed specifically for military purposes, however, may be employed as a chemical warfare agent. (JP 3-11)

Warm zone. Area between the Hot and Cold zones where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support take place. It includes control points for the access corridor and thus assists in reducing the spread of contamination. Also referred to as the contamination reduction corridor (CRC), contamination reduction zone (CRZ), yellow zone or limited access zone in other documents. (EPA Standard Operating Safety Guidelines, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120, NFPA 472).

Weapons of Mass Destruction. In arms control usage, weapons that are capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. Can be nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological weapons, but excludes the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon. Also called **WMD**. (JP 1-02). Title 18, USC. 2332a, defines a weapon of mass destruction as (1) any destructive device as defined in section 921 of this title, [which reads] any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, mine or device similar to the above; (2) poison gas; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life."